HER RIGID ECONOMY.

WHY THE IDLER AND HIS FAMILY NOW DAT CABBAGE.

THAT'YS BOUGHT NEW PURNITURE

And Some Delft Bric-n-Brae Which Cost Money, and a Good Deal of It-Moth-Balls and Their Strength of

At mountide on these autumn days the and of boiling cabonge floats through our estually well-regulated household, and when dinner is served the articles suppled for food are of the cheapest rort. . bound man could tell that the -igid rules of economy are prevail at that the housekeeper is straining herve to reduce expenses. Where disjecta membra of the spring asked in a sea of gravy and its tempting gizzard in a man the hungry eye now looks or potato-pies show their saffron erry dumplings tempt the unay at present, and persons com are advised that they ought to to be able to get even this At supper bread is served ter and guests are allowed a reserves and the other mar tion of the energetic Com Chief are strangely absent complain or there will be determined glitter shine of the good, but strong-mind and it is evident that she has ject in view. Help yourself to the and sait and take another glass r. That's the best we can do for he less you kick the fewer threats hear from the one who guides th of our kitchen and rules our lit-

and wherefore these signs of Have the internal revenue s and current expenses forced me ankruptcy, or is it that the Comof a new bonnet with fall vege hereon, and is drawing the finan ins too tightly on the old horse, generally pulls her out of pecuniary No, these things do not trouble. Would that the matald be compromised with a new and that cabbage could be taken our bill of fare and from the heavily ether which we sniff in every nook To announce a cold, pickled in a few short, harsh words, the ander-in-Chief has got the bric-a-and furniture craze, and is trying x up her parlor as artistically as that O'Hagan, who lives three doors Now bric-a-brac means 'most thing when a woman gets the artis of the term is, "Such ornaments as intended to render home tiful and artistic, but which in real e, and to greatly restrict them in their recdom of movement." Another defi-ition is more brief and defines bric-abrac as "a fruitful source of masculine poverty and marital anguish."

What with rubbing up the croupy bables with mutton suct and picking splinters from the toes of our third-born. using the herring-bone stitch and divers patches on many litle pairs of puerile pants, the Commander esn't often have an opportunit bother herself-and other people-abo bric-a brac, but every now and then the ze asserts itself. And it is like ow-fever epidemic-a little of it goes ng way. The disease recently broke in a malignant form, and though has been liberal treatment by dry-One day-just as suddenly as a ors in on you-the Command-decided that life would no be bearable unless she had a new set of furniture and the many furniture which my grandmother prized highly, and which should answer every purpose, but this no longer suits woman who is at present promulas a system of economy which will ly reduce our per diem to 10 cents No. the day Mrs. O'Hogan bought parlor set with spindle legs and canary-yellow trimmings my In one one-thousandth bles began. part of a second after thomengie eye of Commander-in-Chief had inspected our neighbor's purchase she resolved to have something like it-only handsome sufficiently superior to make Mrs. D'Hogan hate her. In poetry and novels wives run to their husbands when they D'Hogan hate her have an idea, and kissing at their eye brows, ask their advice. But this is all in poetry and romance. It isn't so in in poetry and romance. It isn't so in real life. And, besides, the Commander-in-Chief isn't poetic. Yes, without even allowing a moment for debate, she decided on the furniture. I do the rest.

As a matter of form, and after the man-

mer of a calf conducted to a butcher's es-tablishment. I was led to several furni-ture store to inspect-or rather to let the ood woman inspect—the desired articles. owadays the merchants sell you as little furniture as possible for your money. The price of wood must have gone up We saw a parlor sofa at \$30 which weighed less than the money I'm going to avoid paying, but then they said it as mahogany, and that settled the Cominder-in-Chief. She walked nine thoud five hundred feet inspecting it with head on one side and squinting at it ough one eye, and then she consented y it-that is, after she had gotten our cent, discount for the cash which was expected to raise. I was for getsome big furniture with red and bouquets the size of a barrel-head she snorted at the idea and but, then, you never did have any taste, anyhow." After we got this sofa she looked at some chairs with legs the size of pipe-stems and stiff backs, which would run a man mad. These she snapped up without even making a protest against the price of them.

ome parlor ornaments too don't we dear?" she amiably asked as I was dragged out. What I really needed was air. But I readily assented to her proposition and told her that life would not be enduable another minute ess we had a cartload of parlor orna-

Anything that woman says I'm going to agree to. It pays in the long run-in the long run for my life, if I don't agree Now as a matter of fact we already have several very handsome man-tel ornaments. We have some vases in we keep dried grasses and some wooden things the boys made with their bracket saws, but these counted as bracket saws, but these counted as bracket against the bric-a-brac craze. The petticoated megul had set her mind on one vases, and that was the end setting something big-something that "being as" the Commander-in-Chief with me, my views were elimikept crying for the Royal Worcester and the Delit-whatever that is and finally when we saw the Delft it was a lot of le blue stuff with windmills all over Nothing but windmills-big windmills, small windmills, medium-sized windmills, young windmills, and old windmills—all "blowing themselves" just as the Com--in-Chief was "blowing" my

New, as I look back on it I know I wa a carn foot, but then we always do realize what days foots we are when it is too late, and so I ran my head right into the nesse. It occurred to me at this juncture that I would get off a joke. When I saw all those wind-cilia I couldn't range any

ing: "Dear, it seems to me that the days you and Mrs. O'Hogan get together and become excited in discussing the compara-tive merits of your bables, we have enough

windmills on our premises."

She got mad as hops when she heard
this joke-fighting mad. I saw it in a minute, and I knew she was going to but the excelsior out of me and then grind the debris to powder.

"The greatest milling appliances Mrs. O'Hogan and myself have at our houses O'Hogan and myself have at our houses are two mill-stones around our necks in the shape of good-for-nothing meddle-some husbands," she retorted in a cold-storage voice which gave me the chilbiains. And having thus pulverized me she bought a Delft clock, 4x3 inches in size, which cost \$9. It runs a week and then takes a month's vacation, but it is pure Delft, and has windmills on it.

Our parlor is a dream of beauty, but, like the Dead Sea, no living creature in-nabits it. The windmills are doing business at the old stand, and are having a breezy time of it, but the sofa has got its back up because it lacks silken cushions. The chairs are not on speaking terms with each other, and refuse to make advances, but the "toot ensemble," as we say in Dutch, is fine. I would like to die in that parlor-in fact, I don't know a better place to die in. And will this extravagance bankrupt us? No, this extravagance will not bankrupt us. The Commander-in-Chief has sounded the slogan of retrenchment and reform. We have tightened our belts, and now eat cabbage and wear the same collar three days, and do without sugar in our coffee, and stand on one foot as much as possible, so that we may not wear out the other shoe. It will all come right in that sweet hereafter, and meanwhile we are allowed as much salt and pepper as we need, and can either take our water with mud in it, or with plain, ordinary grit and vegetable matter. There will be o more purchases till Mrs. O'Hogan makes another move.

In the days when I was young and innocent and before I had had opportuni-ties to see the world, I used to think that onions were the most self-assertive you put them they would be heard from but recently I have discovered something which puts these vegetables in the shade.
If you want to give your nose a steady
job without any vacations or public holidays drop into the packing-room the day your wife is fixing up the old clothes with noth-balls, and smell the innocent-lookng little white things. oretty and chaste-looking that you could almost use them for parlor ornamentsthat is, among noseless people-but the rouble is they won't allow themselves o go out of your memory for an instant One moth-ball can get in more good honest work than a dynamite cartridge For my part I never was much in favor of insects, particularly files and mos-quitos, but I do think these little white spheres are impositions on moths pecially as moths do nothing worse moths eat up old clothes. Any bug that gets eat up old clothes. Any bug that gets a square meal out of my garments after I finish wearing them is entitled to the highest consideration and deserves a vote of thanks for his enterprise.

Recently when we were putting away our sartorial treasures I dropped into the waste-room to add the wisdom of some of my practical suggestions, and while I sniffed in enough tar to pave fourteen blocks of asphalt streets. course, there were no flies on me. couldn't have gotten a fly to so much as sign his name anywhere on the premises, and as for the moths, they were holding indignation meetings nine blocks away.

When I went down town that afternoon I noticed that the whole population ap-peared to be walking on the other side of the street. People looked as if they were trying to shun me. My best and most tried friends, on catching sight of me, hurried on as if I had a malignant case of leprosy, and my good pastor, who generally loves to chat with me, skipped away as if I had been possessed of evi spirits. And somehow or other, as ambled along, I couldn't help thinking of those moth-bails. Something in the reminded me of them. They kept popping into my head, and I couldn't get the things from my thoughts. On reaching my office observed that every person with whom I came in contact and who could not avoid me had a kink in his nose and appeared to have run across an olefac-tory snag. No one was impolite enough tory snag. No one was impolite enough to say anything but I could see that a lot of thinking—and smelling—was go-ing on. My own nose was powerfully busy, too, and had all the business it could attend to. For an hour or so I endured this agony in enforced seclusion, and then, in a spirit of desperation, reached out down in my pocket for my handkerchief. When I jerked out this cheerful bandana five little round white balls rolled over on the floor. The mys-tery was solved. One Grover Cleveland, small and mischievous urchin and a escendant of mine, had, in a jocose spirit inserted these odoriferous articles into my pockets while I was attending to my household duties, and doubtless had chuckled himself away by this time. It was a splendid joke, but that night I



applied a slipper externally to his most

ulnerable parts, and since this unusual

nuscular exercise on my part I ob

A London Dog With False Teeth

This canine curiosity is, appropriately enough, the property of a dentist in the West End of London-Edward Moseley of Regent street. Myn Duivel, as Mr. Moseley has named his pet, is of the Schipperks breed and of Belgian nation. Schipperke breed, and of Belgian nation The dentist discovered him a year ality while holidaying in the Belgian tal. He had many good points which counterbalanced, to some extent his misfortune in being almost toothless this misfortune was accentuated in the kennels, where Myn Duivel was very unpopular among the other dogs being attacked without the least chance of defending himself. His food had to be minced before he could touch it, and it was a pitiful thing to see Myn Duivelost entertaining pet-humbly submit to being worried by his brute companions. So the idea occurred to Mr. Moseley to provide the dog with a substitute for his lost masticators, and after ten days of what Mr. Moseley describes as the most difficult work he ever did, the operation was successfully performed. One call well believe the task was not an easy one. The smallness of the teeth is amazing. They are quite half a dozen to the inch-less than half the size of the smallest teeth made. The filing down of each tooth occupied two hours, and as there are twenty-four teeth, the readsr will not need to be told that the grinding was a weary task. There was great risk of breakage in shaping the teeth, and Mr. Moseley declares that he put more hard work and took more skin on his ingertips in shaping those teeth than well believe the task was not an easy his fingertips in shaping those teeth than in a whole year of ordinary work.

Myn Dulvel was, of course, chloro-formed, and at last, as Pat would say, formed, and at last, as Pat would say, every tooth in his head was out. But the difficulty was only then beginning. Models had to be taken of the dog's mouth, a necessary precaution, against which the animal revolted furiously; But the puzzle was ultimately solved; metal dies were cast from the models, and tiny platinum plates of double thickness were struck to fit each jaw. The outlay involved was considerable, the tools used being specially made. One mechanic was engaged on the case constantly for nearly a fortnight. The result is, however, a fortnight. The result is however, eminently satisfactory, and the teeth undoubtedly save the see was seedless

HOLY PASSON PLAY

THE STORY OF THE CROSS AS PRE-SENTED AT HORITZ.

WONDERFUL CHRISTIAN DRAMA.

The Origin and Development of the Play-The Devout Sincerity of the Peasants Who Portray the Life of

A year ago it was a serious question as to how the Passion Play, shown under any possible circumstances, would have been received by the American people, particularly the conservative, religious element of the South.

The fact that the original reproduction of the religious sacred drama of the peasants of foreign lands has reached such a point of eminence in the religious world is much due to Rev. H. M. Wharton, D. D., who has taken up the subject, and is accompanying it on a tour through the South.

Dr. Wharton and Manager Cloward expressed themselves as being deeply gratified with the reception that has been accorded the pictures by the Richmond people. "For," said Dr. Wharton, "our success here satisfies me that the good people throughout the entire South will receive us enthusiastically." Man ager Cloward announced that the pre Mansentation would remain in Richmond for one more week before going to Petersburg or Norfolk.

The pictures shown by this company were secured by moving photography during an actual presentation summer before last in Horitz, Austria. AS IT IS AT HORITZ.

little mountain town of Horitz is

ests, which are of literary interest be-cause they are the scene of Schiller's play, "The Robbers." The village, how-ever, has become more famous, since for nearly a century the "Passion Play" has been presented there. It differs from the Ober-Ammergau representation in that it portrays the child-life of Christ, while

the Bavarian production begins with the

the Bavarian production begins with the entry into Jerusalem. Moreover, at Horitz the scenes from the Old Testament precede those of the life of the Saviour, while at Ober-Ammergau they are interspersed with the incidents taken from the New Testament. The people at both

New Testament. The people at both places, however, are animated by the same spirit, which, as Arch-Deacon Far-

rar says, is deeply devotional.

The Bohemians, like the Bavarians, are

simple, God-fearing people, whose one ambition in life is to present their religious drama in a manner that will reflect credit

a day's labor, as they are oppressed by the powerful Prince Schwarzenburg, who owns the mines in which many of them are employed. As much of the product of these mines is sold to a prominent pen-cil manufacturer, it is probable that many Richmonders are using the lead average.

Richmonders are using the lead exported from this part of Bohemia. Many of these

mountaineers have immigrated to this country, 300 of them settling near the city

of St. Paul, and while the pictures were in taking it delighted the villagers to learn that their friends and relatives in

America could recognize their faces in the

ORIGIN OF THE CHRISTIAN DRAMA.

The manager was in Austria nearly a

year negotiating with the village com-munity, at the head of which is the bish-

op, for the privilege of taking the cine-

matograph reproduction of the sacred

matograph reproduction of the sacred play. Permission was granted because the clergy felt that it would do good to many who could not afford the expendi-ture of the time and money to attend a performance at Horitz. Before a ar-rived at the village rehearsals had been

going on for mouths, as a regular per-formance will be given next summer, at which the Emperor of Austria is ex-pected to be present. The Queen of Spain

and nearly all of the Austrian nobility

sictorial representation.

THE WAY OF THE CROSS.

ests, which are of literary interest be-eause they are the scene of Schiller's him more and more, and that every week

drama in a manner that will reflect credit on their country and meet approval in the eyes of their Heavenly Father. Their greeting is "I kiss your hand," and a stranger is ever impressed with their unaffected hospitality.

Some of them receive only 16 cents for local transfer of the National Capitol in Washington in September, 1893, and which was presided over by President Cleveland.

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THE CRUCIFIXION.

have visited Horitz to see the Passion Play, which is given at irregular inter-vals, and not every ten years, as at Obermmergau.

In seeking the origin of the Christian frame, it has been traced to the estabdrame, it has been traced to the estab-lishment of church festivals, the cere-monies of which gradually were de-veloped into complete dramatic represen-tations. Miracle plays, therefore, which have to do with the saints, antedate the have to do with the saints, antedate the Passion Play, which deals with Christ's Passion and Resurrection. As early as the time of Charlemagne miracle plays were enacted in the cloisters, under the supervision of the monks. The oldest supervision of the monks. The oldest manuscript, however, that has come down to us, consists of twelve religious dramas, composed for her nuns by the Abbess of the Convent of Gandersheim, who lived in the tenth century. At first the dramas were written in Latin, but finally they were given in the native tongue, and the performers were costumed in the ordinary dress of the period. Until the beginning of the fourteenth century the Church was the scene of these performances; then stages, with three stories, representing B ven, earth, and hell, were erected in the streets and market-places, and the number of actors was frequently increased to hundreds. As the pictorial presentation, under the direction of Professor N. D. Cloward, has received the universal endorsement of the

press and clergy of Philadelphia, Wash ogton, Wilmington, Boston, and Balti-nore, and as it is highly commended by his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, it can readily be understood that there is nothing in the presentation that could of-THE LECTURER AND THE SINGERS. Mr. James Skelly, the lecturer, whose

vantage in the immense Auditorium, de scribing the pathetic and thrilling epi-sodes of the Story of the Cross, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa. Probably one of the best reasons why Mr. Skelly so ably handled his subject is that he has delivered the lecture over 500 times, in this country and Canada, and before over half a million people. Mr. Skelly is of a deeply religious nature, and is thorough ly in love with the beautiful subject. He was heard to remark only the other evesituated in the heart of the Bohemian for- ning, when asked if his work ever becam

he discovered something in the picture that he had never noticed before, and laughingly referred to the fact that on

the opening night here, on looking at the picture of the washing scene as his words

followed the action, he was forced t

smile, despite himself, on discovering a tiny dog that none of the company had ever noticed before.

Professor N. DuShane Cloward, the

baritone, who has attracted much atten-tion in his rendition of sacred classics, accompanying the scenes of the "Passion Play," has been a well-known singer and manager in Washington for several years.

He organized and directed the great chorus of 1,500 voices which sang at the

centennial celebration of the laying c the corner-stone of the National Capitol

niors, which latter organization gav

a successful opera in Baltimore under the auspices of the Confederate ladies. Professor Cloward took the organization of

an extended tour, which included New York, Norfolk, and other places. After that trip he was asked to return to Nor-

folk and organize a chorus for the Sea side Chautauqua, opened by Mr. W. J

chorus of 850 voices in two weeks. Be-

sides his musical contributions to the suc-

cess of the Passion Play he is also pro-

Miss Blanche Yewell, whose rich con

traito voice is heard to such beautiful

advantage in the solo from "Messiah, "He Was Despised" and Gounod's "Ave

Maria," was formerly one of the leading contraltos of Washington. Her voice is calculated to bring tears to the eyes

without the aid of the soul-stirring pictures. Miss Yewell has been the solois

of the company ever since it started, and has won favor in every city where

THE MANAGERS.

Mr. George H. Walker, the busines

manager of the company, is an untiring worker, and it is due greatly to his origi-

nality of thought that the company has

the pictures have been shown.

Bryan. He did so, and organized

prietor and manager.

secured such capable artists, he having discovered Miss Yewell while singing in one of the leading churches of Washington. He is probably one of the highest-salaried advance men in the traveiling profession, as his work requires particular tact and judgment.

Mr. W. H. Masterson, the superintendent of the pictures was one of the first

ent of the pictures, was one of the first men in this country to undertake the dif-ficult task of introducing moving pic-tures. Alone, with a skilled assistant, he



MR. JAMES J. SKELLY. handles the entire presentation; and although compelled at times to most inconvenient places and with many different voltages of electrical current, he has never, in his whole experience with the Passion Play, allowed any serious interference with a successful pre-sentation. Committed to his care are many thousand dollars' worth of films. which a moment of carelessness might destroy. He is also the inventor of the wonderfully-complicated machine which

To Open the Lyceum Course With His Lecture on Jackson.

tellectual feast been offered to the Rich mond public as is presented in the Ly-ceum course of this season. Literature, science, and art are all represented in the

sent the subjects in a popular and attrac-tive manner. From this standpoint the course of the present season much excels

The course opens to-morrow night with George R. Wendling, who is considered by many the platform king of America. He has had a most remarkable career as a lecturer, having filled over 1,300 engagements in seven years, a record rarely, if ever surpassed. Mr. Wendling's subject. "Stonewall Jackson," will be considered by many as hackneyed, but this lecture has become so celebrated that it was thought best to have the speaker deliver this, his masterpiece. his masterpiece



GEORGE R. WENDLING.

The membership rolls of the Lyceum be enrolled to-morrow.

DO FISHES SLEEP!

An Eminent Authority Asserts That

(Harper's Round Table.)

"Do fishes sleep-and how?" This question was addressed to Eugene G. Blackford, formerly Fish Commission er of New York State. His acquaintance with fish began when he was very young

ford's response. "They sleep suspin the water, with their eyes wide I have seen them do it often. I have many fish in tanks with glass fronts, and can watch them. Sometimes I see a fist suspended in the water keeping perfectly

there is no necessity for their doing it They have no eyelids, because their eyes are not exposed to dust as ours are. They don't close their eyes in sleep because the light is so modified by the water that it is not hard for them to find a

want to do it, and they do on very par-ticular occasions. I will show you. John bring me a trout."

returned, bearing in his hand a fine trout about eight inches in length. This Mr. Blackford held, while he took a lead pencil and touched one of its eyes with the point. The trout wriggled about vigorously, and at the same time drew an inside yellow curtain over the eye.

"You see, he can close his eyes if he chooses," said the former Fish Commissioner. "The habits of fish are little known in many respects. We have only returned, bearing in his hand a fine

known in many respects. We have only begun to study their migrations in a way that promises to lead to anything. have captured some thousands of cod and mackerel and put metal tags on their firs. Some of these will be caught in acts far north and south, and as they nets far north and south, and as they have the address of the United States Fisheries Commission on them, that will give us an idea where the untold million of fish that race along our shores at certain periods spend other parts of their year."

The public debt of France is the larges in the world, and amounts to about £1,000,000.

Tientsin and other Chinese cities have no lights at night except such as com-from private houses.

SHOE-BUYING

N UNUSUAL DAY AT THIS STORE. The counters, as

well as small lots on shelf, to close, have a price-taking

temptation. Profits are out of the question.

Here's a Few Facts:

30c. Children's All-Solid Spring-Heel. \$1.00 Boys' and Girls' Solid School She states b to 8, kangaroo Rid, Worth 75c., for 39c. Monday., 50c. Boys' Spring-Heel Tan, sizes \$ to 13, all solid little man Shoes, from price \$1.

regular stock, \$1 to 50c. to close 50c. 2ic. \$2.00 Men's Calf Sewed, Lace, a kinds gress, solid, regular \$2.00

HOSIERY.

\$1.50 Heel and Spring-Heel, kid tip and patent, lace and button, Tan and Black, \$2 value, in stock, \$1.50, all

HOFHIMER'S

conomy

SHOE STORE, 311 East Broad Street.

TRADE OF LONG AGO

the lot.

Monday for Ladies' Fine Black
Overgaiters, that we sell at 25c.
Whittemore's Polish, all kinds
Monday 3c.

t Ladies' Elastic Side Kid high-cut, from \$1.50 to \$1.

3c.

\$1.00

SOME OLD-TIME MERCHANTS WHO DID BUSINESS HERE.

MESSRS. BROWN, RIVES & CO.

This House Was Very Prosperous, and Employed Many Ships-Commerce With Spain and Other For-

eign Countries.

(For the Dispatch.)
Our Richmond merchants of to-day know little of an elder generation that flourished a hundred years ago, more or less, in all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of an extensive and lucrative commerce. Among the noted merchants of the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and the first of the nineteenth, may be listed, in part, the following: Erown Rives & Co.; Donaldson & Co.; Darmsdatt. Satchell & Foster; Donald & Burton, Joseph Gallego, Joseph Marx & Co., Samuel Mordecai, Ellis & Allan, John Ailen, Robert & Temple Gwathmey, Raiston & Pleasants; Gordon, Trokes & Co.; Charles Palmer, Royster & Bohannon, George Fisher & Co., the Haxalis, Joseph & Co., Job Greene, Russel & Wallace mund Anderson, Pollok & Co., Bream & cargoes of rum in puncheons, Santa Cruz cargoes of rum in puncheons cargoes of ru Shepard & Lucke, George Greenhow, Ed-

Sterling T. Crump.

Some of these firms date back of 1800, and none, it is believed, later than the year 1825. Some omissions may occur in the list, but those given are all representatives of the mercantile class.

Warehouses have crumbled into dust. The last of these to go was owned by Duniop. Moncure & Co., that great firm which was the first to substitute the products of the Louisiana cane for those of the West Indian.

CAUSE OF DECLINE IN TOTAL CAUSE.

rating in every capital of the old and the new world. They were middlemen, who exchanged the commodities of Virginia for those of foreign States. Their tradewas as direct as that to-day of the great firms of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. It may be said, indeed, that Richmond in this particular became a formidable rival of all the northern and south.

Owing to this circumstance, the owners of cargoes thought it safer to consign the indirectly to southern ports. But the since the great ocean river has been charted, its depths sounded, its dimensions accretained, and its healing powers experienced, vessels on the northern courses portenced, vessels on the northern courses postalist to their destination, be it New York, Boston, or Halifax.

THE BROWN FAMILY. able rival of all the northern and south ern trade centres. In post-Revolutionary days there were no syndicates, trusts, or combines. An active and honorable com-petition gave life to and distinguished

every mercantile pursuit. THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

The credit system was in vogue-long credits, extending six. nine, and sometimes twelve months. The percentage of loss The percentage of loss n these was probably less than it is now notwithstanding the presence in our midst of bureaus of credit and mercantile agencies. The books of the old-time merdered in pounds, shillings, and pence. Even as late as our day the reckoning of the market huckster and of the retail one of the last of the old firms to keep

accounts in the old style, was that of the late Lewis Webb, whose storehouse still stands at the corner of Main and Locust

Merchants' letters were not copied by ressure as now, but by hand. A letter-ook of Brown, Rives & Co. came under my eye recently-the copies were all in clerkly hand, on coarse paper, with-lines. The stoutly-bound book contained nearly a thousand pages, and lookd, outwardly, like a good-sized ledger. BROWN, RIVES & CO.

The house of Brown, Rives & Co. stood formerly on the east side of Twelfth street, near the site of the Gallego Mills. fames Brown, the senior partner-known familiarly as Capitol Brown, from the circumstance of his having owned the old Capitol building, on Fourteenth street—was a Scotchman by birth, who settled in Richmond upon the closing of the Revolutionary war. Robert Rives, the junior, was the father of the eminent he junior, was the father of the eminent statesman, William C. Rives. The commany was, if I mistake not, one Burton, who took care of the firm's interests abroad. In order to form a correct estimate of the vastness of the operations of the bouse, it may be stated as a fact, well attested by documents in the possession of a grandson of James Brown, hat at one time there lay in James river forty-five vessels, all of whose cargoes were consigned to Brown, Rives & Co.

Although the Hank of Virginia was then

Although the Bank of Virginia was then n existence, under the presidency of Dr. John Brockenbrough, little use appears o have been made of it by the firm, as will appear presently. HOW PRODUCTS WERE CONVEYED.

The products of the up-river planta-tions were conveyed to Richmond in atteaux, by the old canal, and its con-acting river dams, whilst those of the creat Valley came on four-wheeled vagons, drawn by six-horse teams. Set-lements with planters or their areas. vagons, drawn by six-horse teams. Set-lements with planters, or their agents, were made in cash by this firm, who had a their vaults great tubs, or half-hogn-heads, filled with silver coins. It was taid many years ago by an old merchant, hat however great the draught made upon the white metal, there appeared to be no sensible tessening of its bulk, ipanish and South American coins were chiefly in was as currency, and even for chiefly in use as currency, and even to-

bacco in the leaf was accepted by mer-chants up to the war of 1812 in payment of cash bilis. TRADE WITH FOREIGN LANDS.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN LANDS.

The trade of Virginia with England was comparatively reciprocal, whilst that with Spain was, in the main, one-sided. The United States were among Spain's best customers, and had a right, therefore, to demand a fair and wholesome interchange of commodities, whilst Spanish sugar, Spanish coffee, and other Spanish products came to our ports comparash products came to our ports comparatively free. American flour in American bottoms paid \$21.50 at Habana, and Amerbottoms paid \$21.50 at Habana, and American provisions 41-2 cents by the pound. This tax was really prohibitive, and was enforced in order to foster the wheat-fields and olive plantations of Spain. Supposing Spain to have given us a fair equivalent for our trade, Cuba alone was said to be capable of handling 5,000,000 barrels of American flour. What an ergument for free trade and international comity is contained in this simple statement. American diplomacy was brought ment. American diplomacy was brought to bear upon this subject, but failed of persuasion—Spain obstinately adhering to its mediaeval policies.

RETALIATORY MEASURES AGAINST SPAIN.

In 1834 Congress passed a bill which was designed as a retallatory measure against Spain, and which, in effect, cut off all trade with that State and its Coloni The Spanish flag that had been so fa-miliar an object to the citizens of Nor-folk and Richmond prior to that date was seen no more in our waters, unless displayed from the masthead of a man-

of-war or other naval craft.

Before the passage of this measure
Spanish vessels were as numerous at cur
wharves as those of England. West India Pleasants; Lewis Ludlam, William & John Gordon, Davenport & Allen, Norman Stewart, Caskie & Co., Lewis Webb, and Sterling T. Crump.

sentatives of the mercantile class.

NAMES NOT PERPETUATED.

The old English custom of transmitting the firm-name to the successors of its founder has not been observed in any instance that may be drawn from the above list. I venture to assert that there is not in existence to-day in this city a single firm-name whose origin can be traced as far back as 1850. It would seem that described in kind by the United States, affected injuriously our trade interests. It will also be seen from what follows far back as 1850. It would seem that descendants of certain members of the old-time firms have thought it well to quit the footsteps of their fathers, or other ests. Before Franklin had disclosed the

relatives, for the less lucrative, if more honorable, pursuit of law, medicine, and literature.

For the exemplary purpose of this paper, I shall take the firm of Brown, Rives & Co., whose transactions were of such magnitude as to give them a high credit rating in every canital of the old and the of carroes thought it safer to consign THE BROWN FAMILY.

Mr. Brown, the head of the great firm of Brown, Rives & Co., had retired from business long before his death, which occurred in the year 1840. His place of residence was the fine, old mangion of pre-Revolutionary structure, that formerity graced the peighborhood of Fifth ly graced the neighborhood of Fifth and Franklin streets. The old house was and Franklin streets. The old house was cleared away a few years ago to make room for the elegant buildings erected on the site by the enterprising Mr. Hessberg. Mr. Brown was the father of a large family, all of whom were educated in the best schools. Thomas was sent to Spain in a commercial capacity, where he resided so long as almost to lose the use of his mother tongue. He was known to our elderly citizens as Spanish Brown. use of his mother tongue. He was known to our elderly citizens as Spanish Brown. Alexander settled in New York city, established himself in the linen trade, intermarried with a member of the Van Rensaeler family, from which union there was a single issue. "Kivey" Brown, the eccentric yachtman, whose excursions in British waters several years ago were favorably noticed by the newspapers, P. Wilkle, or "Dr. Pat." as his intimate friends called him, was an eminent physi-Wilkie, or "Dr. Pat," as his intimate friends called him, was an eminent physi-cian of this city, who died, unfor-tunately, after coming into a competence, Liston, the youngest, was also an emi-nent physician, who died at Sing Sing, lamented, particularly by the poor, who lamented, particularly by the poor, who had received many favors from him. George was the last of the sons of James Brown to go, all of whom-but Alexander-died unmarried.

OTHER DESCENDANTS.

A daughter of the house ints.

der—died unmarried.

OTHER DESCENDANTS.

A daughter of the house intermarried with a member of the George family, of this city, and from this union there are several descendants.

I have particularized the individuals of James Brown's family, in order to a right understanding of their immediate connection with the senior partner of the house of Brown, Rives & Co. Mordecai says: "The name of James Brown, being common to several other residents, caused the soubriquet of 'Old Capitol Brown' to be applied to him (the pater-familias above mentioned), while others were variously distinguished. The last survivor of these synonymes still (in 1856) retains the designation of Junior, though he has passed threescore and ten."

James Brown, Jr., was, himself, a merchant of the olden time, whose storehouse, on Main street, came into the possession of Lewis Webb. He subsequently retired to the old Treasury building, in rear of Webb's store, and, I think, held an office in the Capitol, which circumstances may have bestowed upon him also the sobriquet of "Capitol Brown."

also the sobriquet of "Capitol Brown

(Indianapolis Journal.)

"I am astonished," said the Scoffer, "to hear you compare our glorious country to a small boy getting his face washed." "Me?" said the oratorical patriot. "How? When?" "When you said it was impossible for the nation to stand still."

is used in this presentation. WENDLING TO-MORROW NIGHT. Never before has such an attractive in

> The Lyceum Board this year did not se cure the services of scholars simply be-cause they had attained distinction as authors, scientists, or artists, for such men are often very uninteresting on the plat-form. The talent of this season's course was engaged on account of ability to pre-was engaged on account of ability to pre-

hat of last year.
The course opens to-morrow night with

Mr. Wendling is a native of Illinois. He is a brilliant jury lawyer, but has recent

ly retired from the bar, and devotes mos of his time to literary labors. He has now taken up his residence in Washington from which point he fills perhaps more engagements than any lecturer in the

Still open at the office of the registrar, Mr. John S. Eggleston, Room 5 (up-stairs), No. 1110 east Main street, where members will

They Do.

and at the present time he is a recog-nized authority all over the world. "Certainly they sleep," was Mr. Black-ford's response. "They sleep suspended

still for half an hour at a time, and then I conclude that he is asiecp. He does not even move a fin at such times and the motion of the gills is barely perceptible. 'Fishes don't close their eyes, because

twilight spot. "But they can close their eyes if thay

The man went to a tank, and soon

The A. P. V. A.'s Annual Meeting The A. P. V. A.'s Annual Meeting.

The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities will hold their annua meeting Wednesday, October 15th, in the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society at 8:30 P. M.

At this meeting reports will be read from all branches of the association, and officers will be elected for the year.

Several questions of vital interest will also be brought up. Members are urgently requested to attend.

ly requested to attend.

More steel is used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun-factories in the world.